

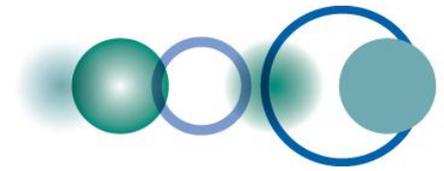
GEO and Some Perspectives on Landsat

**USGS-NASA Science Team Meeting
Buellton, California**

10 February 2013

**Barbara J. Ryan
Director, GEO Secretariat**



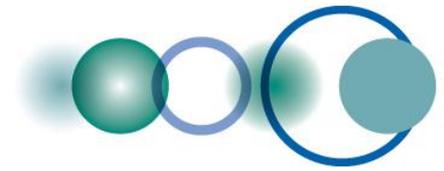


GEO --The Group on Earth Observations

Earth Observation Summit



U.S. Department of State
Washington D.C.
31 July 2003



**Created in 2005, to develop a coordinated and sustained
Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) to
enhance decision making in nine Societal Benefit Areas
(SBAs)**

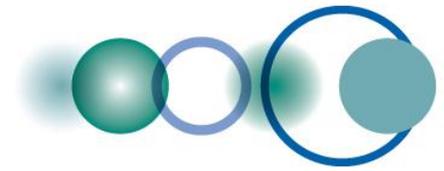


GEO today:

89 Members

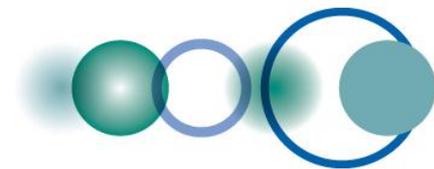
67 Participating

Organizations



GEO Objectives

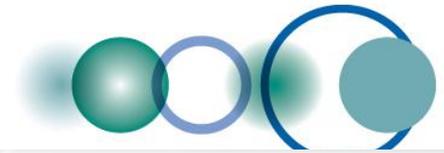
- Improve and Coordinate Observation Systems
- Advance Broad Open Data Policies/Practices
- Foster Increased Use of EO Data and Information
- Build Capacity



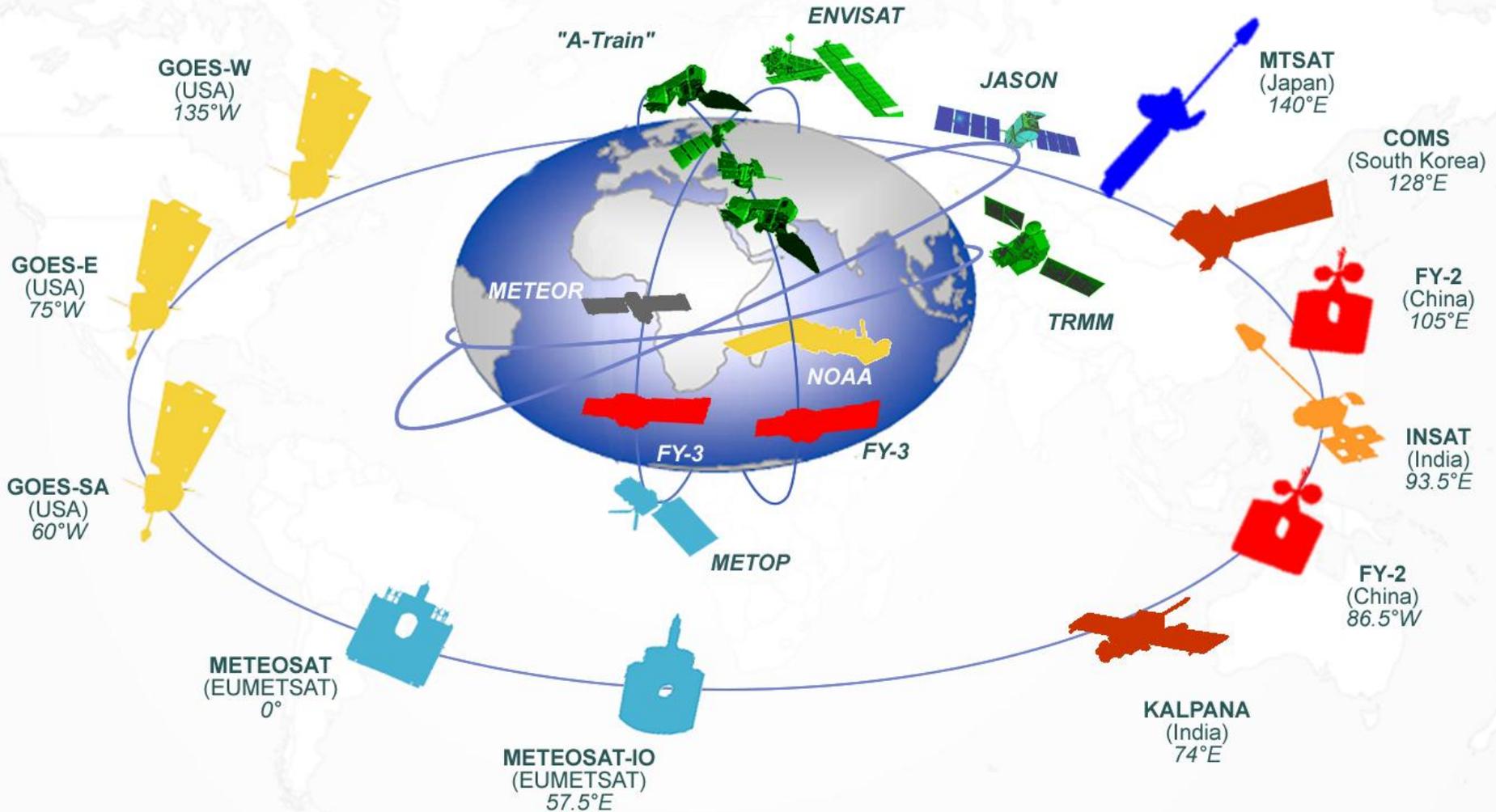
A Global, Coordinated, Comprehensive and Sustained System of Observing Systems

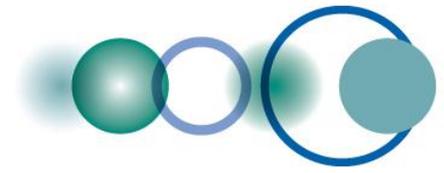
THE GLOBAL EARTH OBSERVATION
SYSTEM OF SYSTEMS

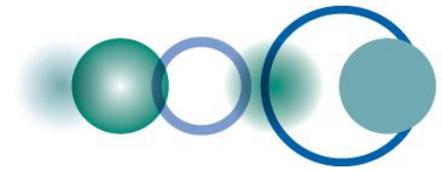




Space-based Assets

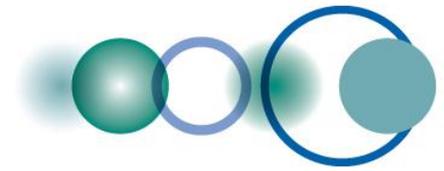






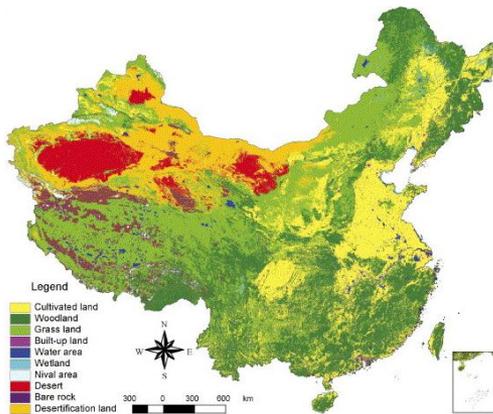
GEOSS Targeted Gaps

1. Uncertainty over continuity of observations
2. Large spatial and temporal gaps in specific data sets
3. Limited access to data and associated benefits in developing world
4. Inadequate data integration and interoperability
5. Lack of relevant processing systems to transform data into useful information
6. Inadequate user involvement
7. Eroding or little technical infrastructure in many parts of the world

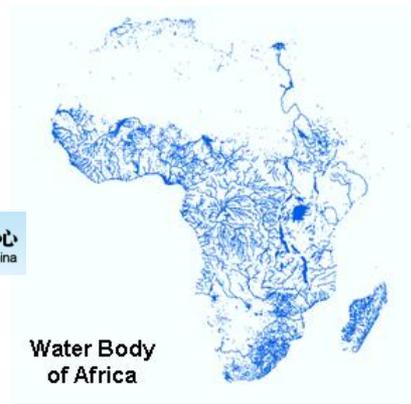


Advanced Land-Cover Products

(Canada, China, EC, Greece, Japan, Netherlands, Nigeria, Spain, Sweden, UK, USA, Spain, EEA, ESA, GTOS, ISPRS)



国家基础地理信息中心
NGCC National Geomatics Center of China



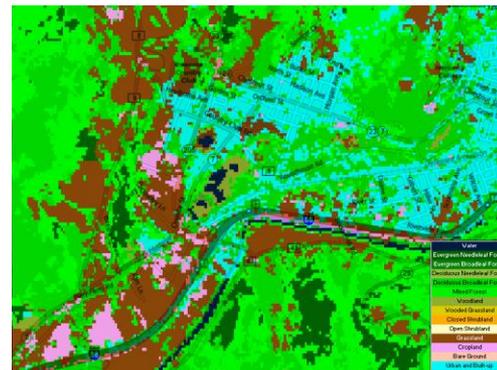
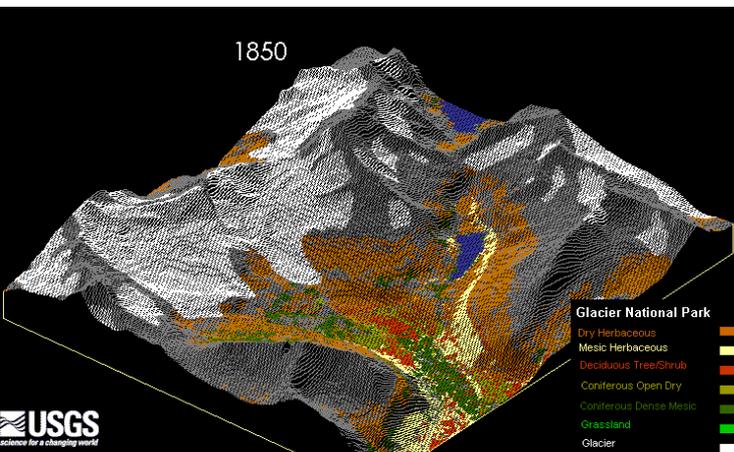
* Global 30m products

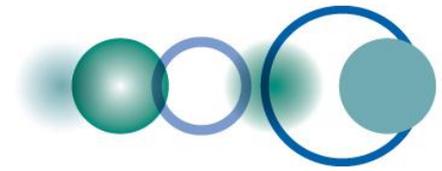
* Major land cover types (eg. wetland)

* Independent validation databases

* Global Land Cover Portal

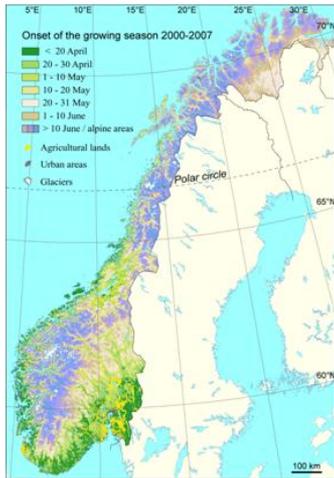
* Growing int'l consensus



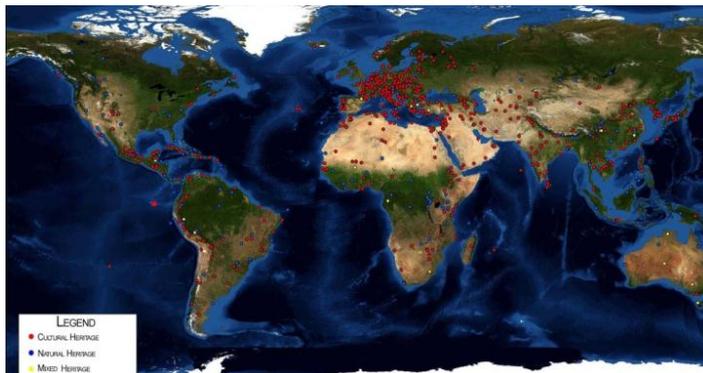


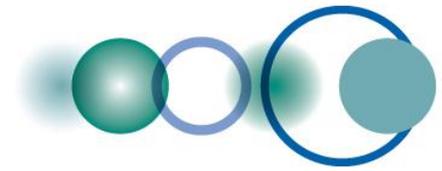
Ecosystem Classification & Mapping

(Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, EC, Italy, Paraguay, USA, RCMRD, UNESCO)



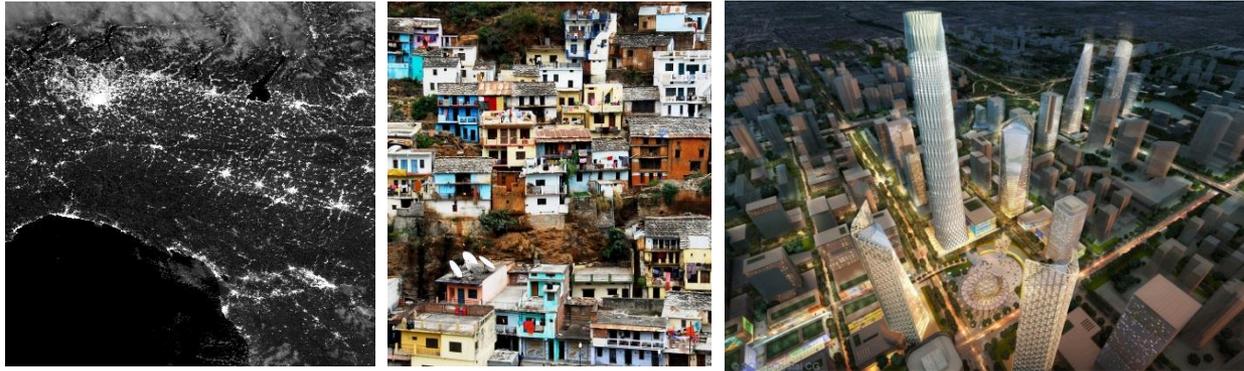
- * SHARE mountain stations operational
- * All ecosystem mapping data available; DataCORE
- * New maps of growing season
- * Atlas of 40 Chinese World Heritage Sites
- * Decision-making support: ABCC program



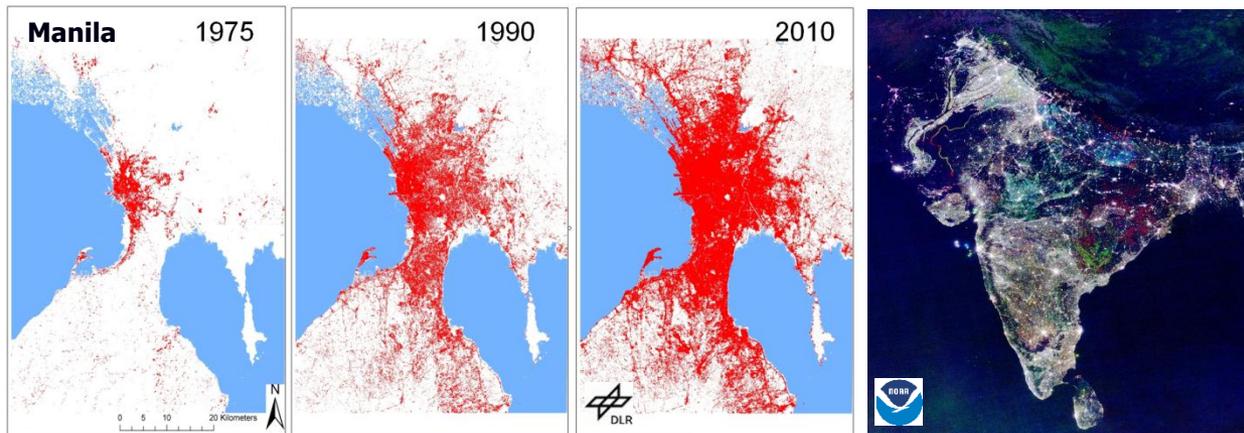


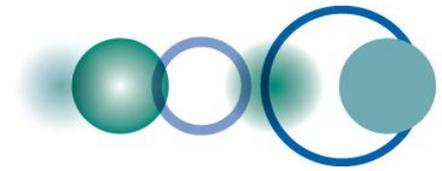
Global & Local Urban Footprints

(China, EC, Germany, Greece, Italy, Pakistan, USA)



- * 35-yr evolution of 26 mega-cities
- * Global night-time lights for 2012
- * Urban Heat Island patterns
- * Over 3'700 cities mapped using ASTER (15m)



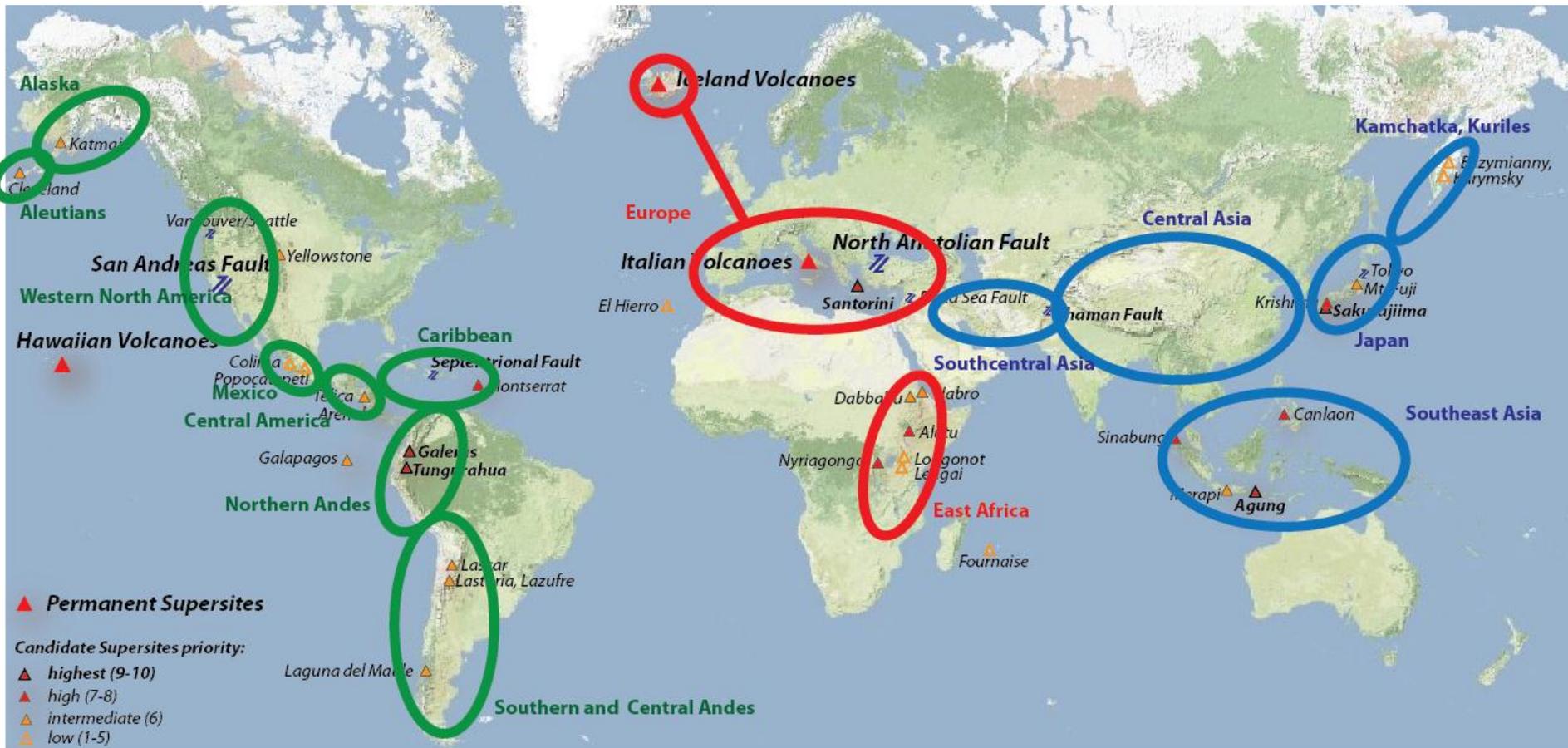


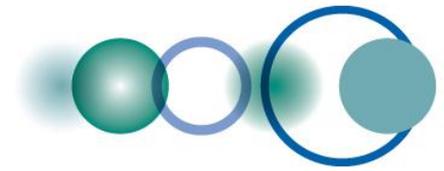
Global Supersites Candidate Natural Laboratories

Americas - USGS

Europe/Africa - EPOS

Asia

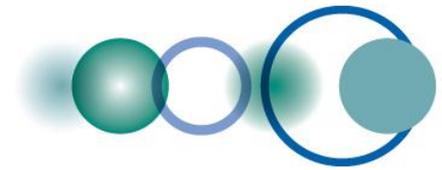




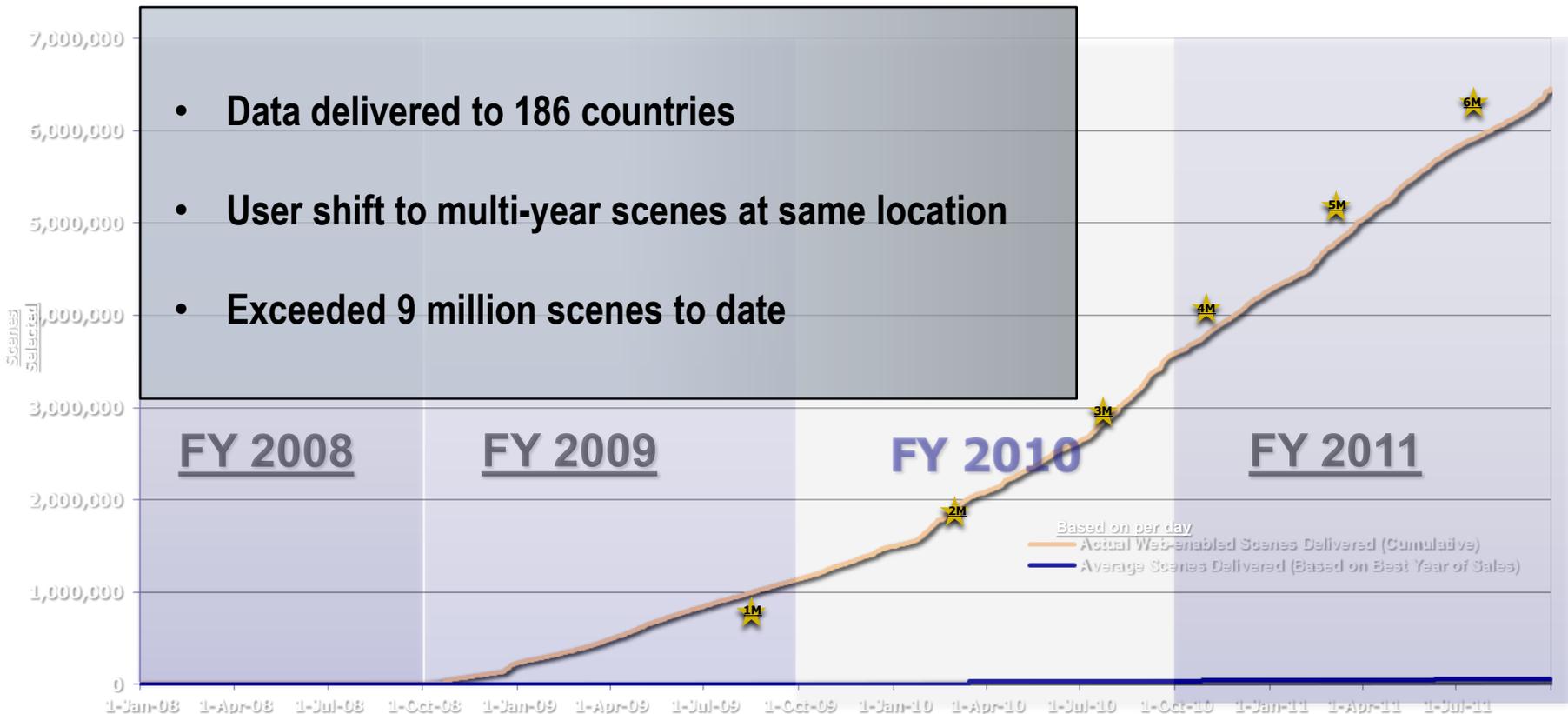
GEOS Implementation requires: *Data Sharing Principles*

- Full and Open Exchange of Data
- Data and Products at Minimum Time delay and Minimum Cost
- Free of Charge or Cost of Reproduction



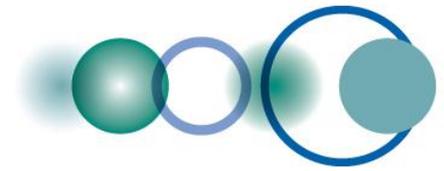


Landsat Internet Data Distribution

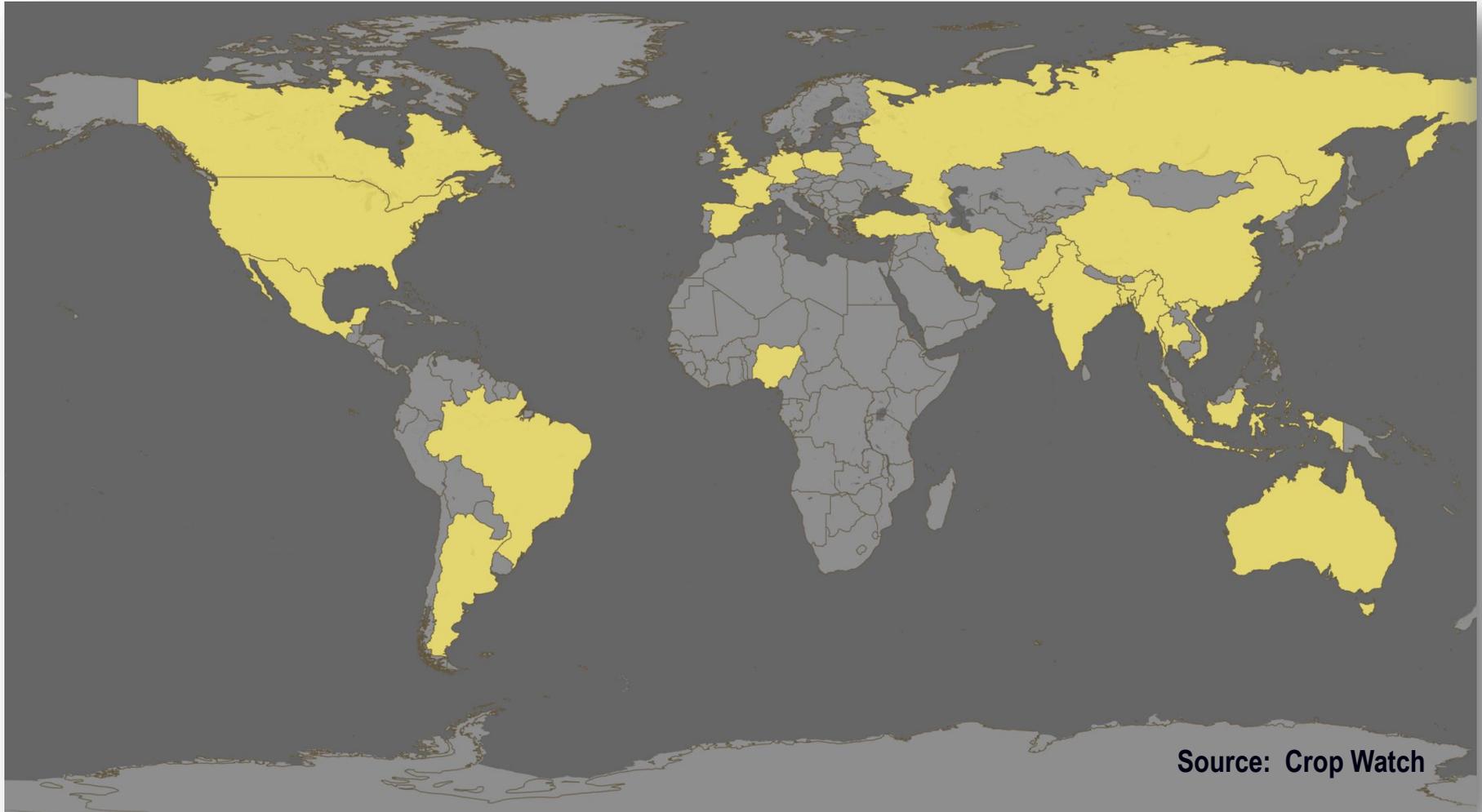


Daily Average = 53 scenes for best year of sales (2001)

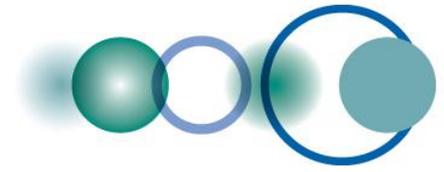
Daily Average \cong 5,700 scenes of web-enabled data delivered



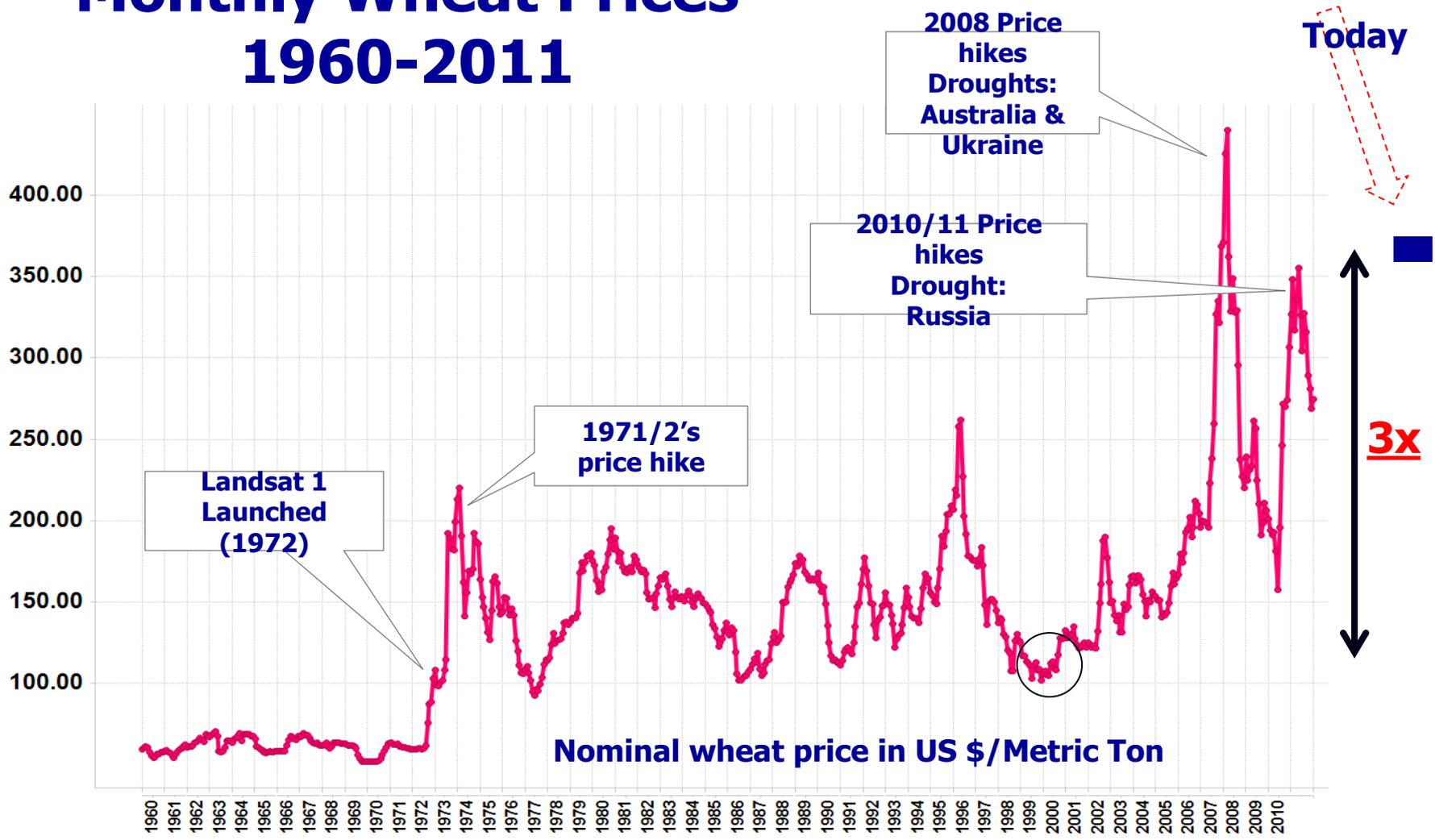
25 COUNTRIES PRODUCE OVER 80% OF WORLD CROPS

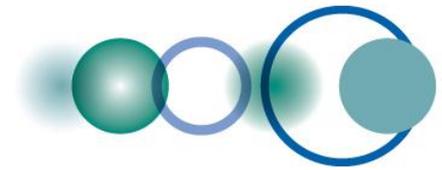


Source: Crop Watch



Monthly Wheat Prices 1960-2011





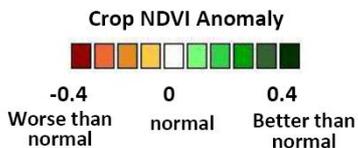
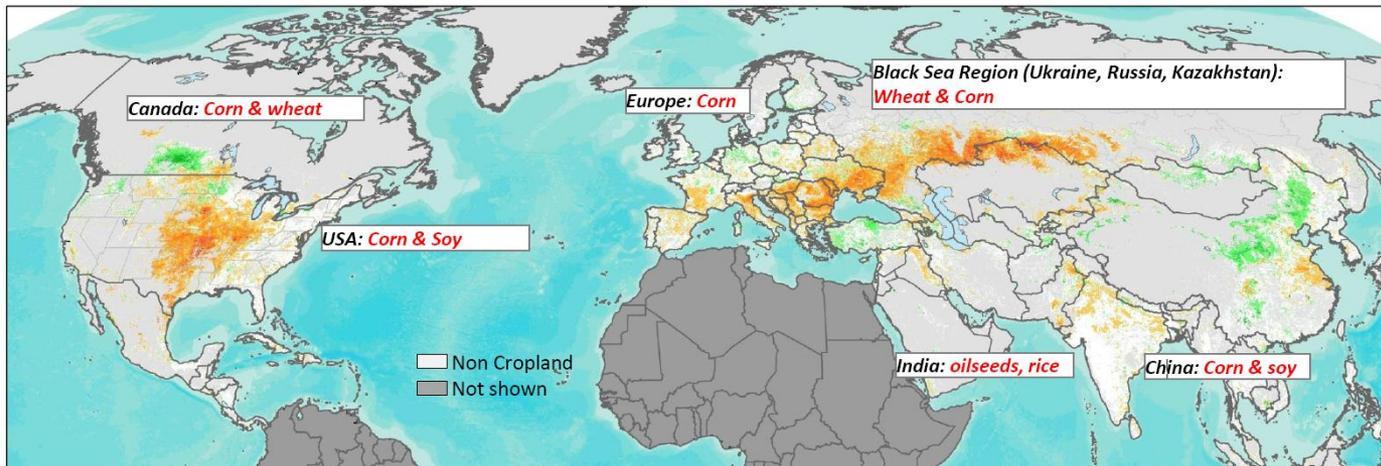
Crop Information for Decision-Making (Canada, China, EC, France, Japan, Kazakhstan, India, Mexico, Russia, USA, CEOS, FAO)



Northern Hemisphere NDVI Crop Anomaly, August 13th, 2012

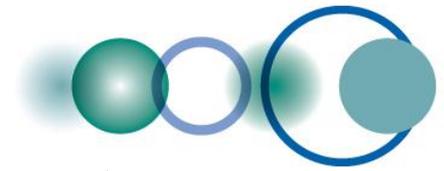


- * GEOGLAM part of G20 Action Plan on Food Price Volatility
- * New crop outlook
- * Rice crop monitoring
- * Draft space strategy



Observed highlights:

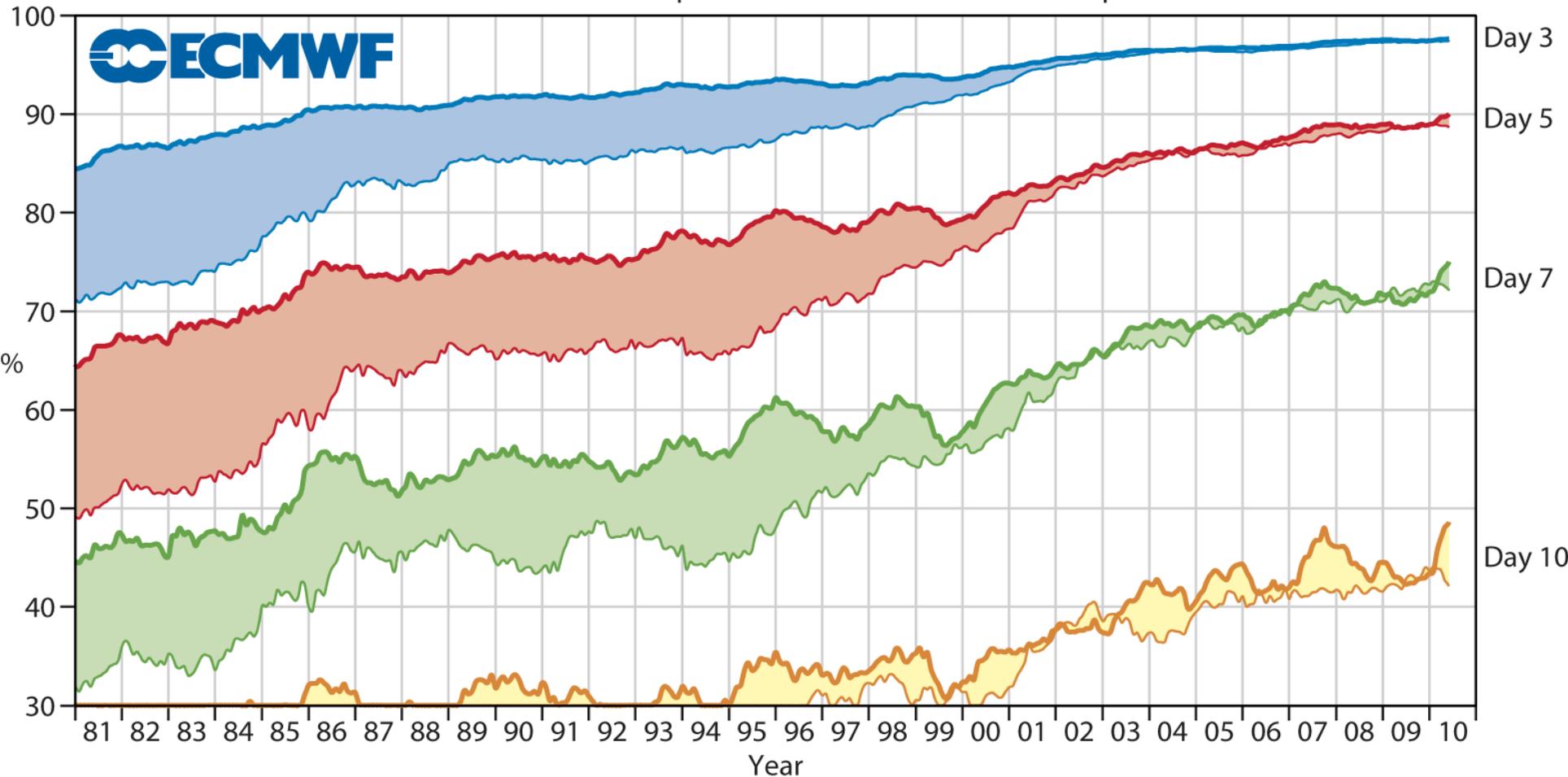
- Drought conditions persist in US, south eastern Ukraine, Russia, and Kazakhstan, with slight improvement in some areas in northern Kazakhstan
- Rains in India mitigate dry conditions

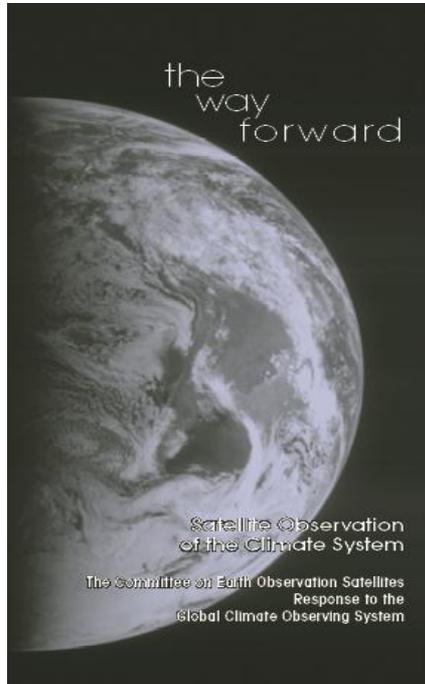
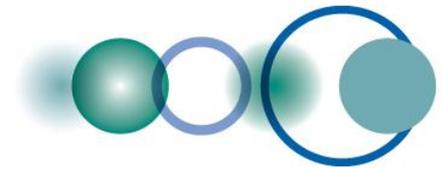


Great Advances in Global and Regional Weather Forecasts

Anomaly correlation of ECMWF 500 hPa height forecasts

— Northern hemisphere — Southern hemisphere





www.ceos.org

... both satellite and *in situ* data are required to better monitor, characterize, and predict changes in the Earth system. While *in situ* measurements will remain essential and largely measure what cannot be measured from satellites, **Earth-observation satellites are the only realistic means to obtain the necessary global coverage, and with well-calibrated measurements will become the single most important contribution to global observations for climate.**

<http://www.earthobservations.org>

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